THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1794. [N° 1668.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

May it please the impartial Public!

AT this eventful crisis, big with the fate of nations, to clog the press with futile altercations, and exhaust your patience with a nauseating crambo, when important matters should occupy your attention, may seem unpardonable;—yet I deign to address you, and repeat, that unity in the cause of liberty, is the great palladium of national happiness; and that while governments exist, they will ever be infested with vile, subtile partisans. As the characters and principles of men are to be drawn from their conduct; as their motives are to be determined from their manner of acting; and as the publications of Hampden, alias Philo Hampden, has, I flatter myself, been strictly scrutinized, a few observations, joined with his own contradictions, will I presume be sufficient to refute him.

Free from the spirit of resentment, regardless of party censure, and in justice to humanity, I consider the thread of his puerile arguments. He relinquishes all his anterior paralogisms, dwells much on the capacity of being a useful party friend, and hugs himself in the favourite thought that he is; but how far, his present ill success may determine.

To his important charge, that I am "the same unfortunate friend, my party ever found me;" I with ingenuity reply, that my advancement in life (was I ever so forward) is insufficient to determine how "unfortunate," or desirable, I should prove to a selection of men from selfish motives, combined against the general interest, and Heaven ever keep me from such a determination.—Hampden then mentions my "public conduct," as agreeing with my "present appearance;" here the gentleman runs again into his obscure meander and dark labyrinth, more intricate than that of Dedalus; for I cannot comprehend his meaning (unless he alludes to my appearance and behaviour in the streets) as I never yet held any public office! Such is the absurdity which runs through all his ideas.——But let us attend to his confession!! He says, "he meant with the freedom of a Republican," (but may be added the spirit of an Aristocrat) only "to point out the qualifications which are necessary, in a public officer, to promote the General good;" and directly after says he drew the portrait as applicable to, and "on account of him who now holds the office"!!! Ah, Hampden! is it so? Then what has opened your eyes? What has turned you to repentance?

But here is the wonder! He says in one essay, that "we should not certainly choose a Captain-General, from a class of men whose principles forbid the use of arms;" and, in the succeeding one, declares a man of those principles, as qualified, apposite, and eligible to the office. Incoherent, and incongruous wretch! Why does he thus labour in abuse of language, and perversion of terms? Why does he hamper the public mind, with dark enigmas? Why does he distress it, with black memoirs; and by a horrid ebullition ferment the various passions of friendship, lunacy, and vice? Why does he vomit from his filthy stomach this spumy matter, but to obscure his dark abode, and hide himself from advancing justice?

Here, Citizens, let us pause! Let us banish from our liberal minds the hateful idea of a mimick'd Hampden; and let us, for a moment, ruminate on the pleasing subject of fair Liberty's progression!! Let our souls riot in complete enjoyment, while we behold her rising like an exhalation from the earth, twanging from her nervous chest the lethean dulness; ascending high, with solemn gravity; mingling her radiant beams, with solar influence, to aid in colonical illuminations. Under the genial warmth of this double day, we hear pronounced with nobler pathos (than the awful sound of Michael's trump conveyed, when it caused heaven and earth to shake from the centre to circumference, and proud man, humbly, to bend the knee) the Gallic idiom of "LIBERTY and EQUALITY." While we realize our COUNTRYMEN resuming their native heroism, resolving to be free, let's spurn from us, with a becoming indignation, the spectre of a Hampden, who used anciently to thunder in British parliaments; let us abjure his execrable divulgations, his quiddity, with all his false arguments; and echo back, the friendly word, "retire."

I must plead in favour of the tedious recital of Hampden's allogy and littleness, and ask pardon for this prolix detail of his vice and folly—for nothing is necessary, but a cursory perusal of each of his effusions, to evince, that all is but a mighty flood of nonsense; an inundation of oligarchical fume.——Here with humble devoir I take my leave, cheerfully submitting all to public investigation; and with a venerating conge, for the present, "retire."

MODERATIO.

NEW-YORK, March 26.

From undoubted authority, we understand that the late talk Lord Dorchester had with the Indians was conducted in a very secret manner. The matter was not known, even in Quebec, till some time after the departure of the Indians; when, on their returning to Montreal, they disclosed the matter to a friend, who took a copy of the said talk, and from which several copies were made out.

Reply of his Excellency Lord Dorchester to the Indians of the Seven Villages of Lower Canada, as Deputies from all the Nations who were at the General Council, held at the Miami, in the year 1793; except the Chawanous, Miamis and Loups.

Children,

I HAVE well considered your words, and am now prepared to reply.

Children,

You have informed me that you are deputed by the Seven Villages of Lower Canada, and by all the Nations of the Upper Country which sent Deputies to the General Council held at the Miamis, except the Chawanous, Miamis and Loups.

Children,

You remind me of what passed at the Council Fire held at Quebec just before my last departure for England, when I promised to represent their intention and wishes to the King their Father, and expressed my hope that all the grievances they complained of, on the part of the United States, would soon be done away, by a just and lasting peace.

Children,

I remember all very well; I remember that they pointed out to me the line of separation which they wished for between them and the United States, and with which they would be satisfied and make peace.

Children,

I was in expectation of hearing from the People of the United States what was required by them; I hoped I should have been able to bring you together, and make you friends.

Children,

I have waited long, and listened with great attention; but I have not heard one word from them.

Children,

I flattered myself with the hope that the line, proposed in the year Eighty-three to separate us from the United States, which was immediately broken by themselves as soon as the peace was signed, would have been minded, or a new one drawn in an amicable manner—here also I have been disappointed.

Children,

Since my return, I find no appearance of a line remains; and from the manner in which the people of the United States push on, and act and talk on this side, and from what I learn of their conduct towards the sea, I shall not be surprised if we are at war with them in the course of the present year; and if we are, a line must then be drawn by the warriors.

Children,

You talk for a passport to go to New-York; a passport is useless in peace; it appears therefore that you expect we shall be at war with the States before your return—you shall have a passport, that whether peace or war you shall be well received by the King's warriors.

Children,

They have destroyed their right of pre emption; therefore all their approaches towards us since that time, and all the purchases made by them, I consider as an infringement on the King's rights, and when a line is drawn between us, be it peace, or war, they must leave all their improvements and houses on our side of it; the people must all be gone, who do not obtain leave to become the King's subjects; what belongs to the Indians will of course be confirmed and secured to them.

Children,

What further can I say to you—You are our witnesses that on our part we have acted in the most peaceable manner, and borne the language of the United States with patience; and I believe our patience is almost exhausted.

Given under my hand at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the city of Quebec, on the 16th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1794.

(Signed) DORCHESTER.

By his Excellency's command,

(Signed) HEMAN WITSIUS RYLAND *Secretary.*

From the tenor of this speech, it seems to be inferable that the Court of Britain, assuming it as a principle, that America has violated the treaty, conceive themselves discharged from all obligation to observe it; that it exists only a blank paper; that we are to be viewed as *British subjects, still in rebellion*, and that every means of subduing, in order to *re annex* us to their dominions, should be adopted. In order to this, we are first to be circumscribed within very narrow limits; lines of circumvallation are to be drawn; a force is to be posted on our rear; we are to be confined to the Atlantic coast; and thus compacted we shall present an easy object of avidity to despotism and European conquest! It has often been said, but cannot be too frequently repeated, that when France should be overcome, America would be the next theatre of blood and carnage. Every appearance seems to evince, that designs have been formed against the very existence of all republicanism; and if a man were to believe and assert, that the preliminary measures pursuing against us, are nothing less than a development of the plan, he could not reasonably be charged with extravagance. Let every one think for himself; let the solemn assertions of Lord Dorchester be analized, and the result considered. *To deny our right to the Western territory is to dispute our independence*; for both stand on the same basis. If then Britain thinks they have a right to interfere in one instance, they may with equal propriety claim it in the other; and our independence must then be held at the pleasure of that power, or it must be asserted and defended by ourselves. The speech of Dorchester, whether intended to discover the designs of his master, or incautiously so worded as to proclaim the secret machinations carrying on against us, should be attended to, and considered as a signal to put us on our guard. If we ask ourselves, why negociation has been so long protracted—why prolix details of infringements upon the treaty have been so indust riously urged? The obvious reply will be, that deception might absorb time and spin out the final adjustment, till events or in other terms, *the subjugation of France*, should declare whether a way could be opened for executing the long concerted measures against the freedom of these States. Measures appear to have been so taken, that a gradual approximation (not so rapid as to alarm, nor yet so slow as to be useless) towards war, is going forward; and in such a manner, that while it raises our resentment, it may weaken our force, and cut off our resources. A person could not be thought unreasonably suspicious, if he declared it as his decided opinion, that all these preparatory steps were taking to reduce us to such a state, that after the fall of France, the combined powers could direct their force against us, and endeavour to turn the free United States into a monarchy, either to gratify the House of Hanover, placing one of its sons upon the American throne, or to divide us into several detached districts, and parcel us out among themselves, in the same manner as has long existed in the West-India Islands.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

Sitting of the 12th Nivose, [Jan. 1.]

BARRERE spoke as follows: Landau hath resisted the bombardment with an energy worthy to be recorded in the historic page. Landau received 25,000 shells. For these three weeks past the garrison hath lived on horses and cats; their bread was made of rye and peas; the ammunition bread was sold at 14 livres, sugar 18 livres per pound, a goose 100 livres. Those brave Republicans whom you behold at the bar related these facts to us this morning.

You are a very astonishing garrison, said I to them; very astonishing, replied they with emotion, in having done our duty!

"I thought proper to make known to you this answer as it is expressive of the spirit of French soldiers; but Landau is not the boundary of our successes. The Republican army is in the pursuit of the slaves; it is perhaps at this moment at Spires and at Guermesheim.—Vienna and Berlin must at length resound with our victories, and the cries of the German and Prussian people slaughtered in this horrid war waged against liberty echoed round the thrones of usurpation, will ere long accuse the tyrants, and make them atone for their crimes like the last of the Capets.

I had good reason to call your attention to the garrison and citizens of the town of Landau. I make one more reflection suggested by circumstances, the siege of kings is conquest; the interest of a great Republic self-preservation.

The immense countries united to the body of the empire added, of the splendor of Roman magnificence. The expulsion of foreign hordes, the ruin of thrones, the preservation of the territory of the French Republic, this so fills the real power of France. It is our province to keep alive that national pride, that preserving spirit of Republics which is resolved to establish liberty on our territory in its full extent, and to give it to other nations only by the spectacle of our happiness and by the maintenance of the rights of men and citizens.

I will conclude this report by an instance of Republican generosity. During the bombardment a citizen of Landau, a baker, had been called on to extinguish fire on the arsenal. At the very time when he was employed in this service, word was brought to him that a shell had set fire to his house. Without interrupting his work, he made answer, my house is private property, my services are wholly due to the Republic and I will not quit my post, I must defend the property of the nation. What a reproach this answer is to the proprietors of Valenciennes and the selfish inhabitants of our cities! And by whom are these instances of patriotism displayed? By the people alone, by those men who love liberty and devote themselves for her defence without any view of private interest.

It behoves the representatives of the people to reward a noble action with public approbation and applause. The Republic will indemnify this citizen, all the citizens of Landau who have suffered in this horrid bombardment, and in the devastations committed by the plundering Royalists of the North of Europe. Let us leave to royalty the scourges of destruction and bombardment; to the Republic alone it belongs to civilize and construct. Tyrants are the torrents that waste the universe; they can exhibit nothing but ruins, tombs and crimes. Republics are the vivifying streams of politics, they present only fruitful fields, prosperous cities and cultivated lands. It is the exclusive province of liberty to alter the state of the world and produce happiness to mankind.

Here is the decree which I propose to you:

The National Convention after having heard the report of the Committee of Public Safety, decrees

Art. 1. The armies of the Moselle and the Rhine and the garrison and citizens of Landau deserve well of the country.

Art. 2. The representatives of the people sent to the armies of the Moselle and the Rhine are charged to present an exact account of the feats of courage and heroism which signalized that victory, and to transmit them without delay to the National Convention.

Art. 3. They are authorized to assure generally in the name of the Republic, to the brave citizens who have distinguished themselves in this action illustrious exploits.

Art. 4. The Representatives of the people are authorized to draw up without delay a statement of the services rendered by the patriots, whether in the civil

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Given under my hand at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the city of Quebec, on the 10th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1794.

(Signed) DORCHESTER.

By his Excellency's command,

(Signed) HEMAN WITSIUS RYLAND *Secretary.*

From the tenor of this speech, it seems to be inferable that the Court of Britain, assuming it as a principle, that America has violated the treaty, conceive themselves discharged from all obligation to observe it; that it exists only a blank paper; that we are to be viewed as *British subjects, still in rebellion*, and that every means of subduing, in order to *re annex us* to their dominions, should be adopted. In order to this, we are first to be circumscribed within very narrow limits; lines of circumvallation are to be drawn; a force is to be posted on our rear; we are to be confined to the Atlantic coast; and thus compacted we shall present an easy object of avidity to despotism and European conquest! It has often been said, but cannot be too frequently repeated, that when France should be overcome, America would be the next theatre of blood and carnage. Every appearance seems to evince, that designs have been formed against the very existence of all republicanism; and if a man were to believe and assert, that the preliminary measures pursuing against us, are nothing less than a development of the plan, he could not reasonably be charged with extravagance. Let every one think for himself; let the solemn assertions of Lord Dorchester be analized, and the result considered. *To deny our right to the Western territory is to dispute our independence*; for both stand on the same basis. If then Britain thinks they have a right to interfere in one instance, they may with equal propriety claim it in the other; and our independence must then be held at the pleasure of that power, or it must be asserted and defended by ourselves. The speech of Dorchester, whether intended to disclose the designs of his master, or incautiously so worded as to proclaim the secret machinations carrying on against us, should be attended to, and considered as a signal to put us on our guard. If we ask ourselves, why negociation has been so long protracted—why prolix details of infringements upon the treaty have been so industriously urged? The obvious reply will be, that discussion might absorb time and spin out the final adjustment, till events, or in other terms, *the subjugation of France*, should declare whether a way could be opened for executing the long concerted measures against the freedom of these States. Measures appear to have been so taken, that a gradual approximation (not so rapid as to alarm, nor yet so slow as to be useless) towards war, is going forward; and in such a manner, that while it raises our resentment, it may weaken our force, and cut off our resources. A person could not be thought unreasonably suspicious, if he declared it as his decided opinion, that all these preparatory steps were taking to reduce us to such a state, that after the fall of France, the combined powers could direct their force against us, and endeavour to turn the free United States into a monarchy, either to gratify the House of Hanover, placing one of its sons upon the American throne, or to divide us into several detached districts, and parcel us out among themselves, in the same manner as has long existed in the West-India Islands.

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Art. 3. They are authorized to adjudge civic rewards in the name of the Republic, to the brave republicans, who have distinguished themselves in this campaign by illustrious exploits.

Art. 4. The Representatives of the people are charged to draw up without delay a statement of the losses sustained by the patriots, whether in the bombardment

of Landau, or by the entrance of the royal freebooters of Auſtria and Pruſſia into the territory of the Republic.

Art. 5. They ſhall tranſmit to the Convention the name of the citizen of Landau who ſaw his houſe burning without abandoning his poſt at the arſenal, and alſo the name of the ſoldier who cut off the head of the Pruſſian cannonier, and got poſſeſſion of the cannon.

Art. 9. The preſent decree ſhall be ſent by expreſs to the departments and to the armies of the Republic.

This decree was enacted amidſt ſhouts of applauſe.

FREDERICKSBURG, March 20.

A gentleman immediately from Kentucky informs, that the expedition intended againſt New-Orleans, under Gen. Clark, had been ſtopped by the authority of Kentuckey.

BALTIMORE, March 22.

Laſt night between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock a fire broke out in the ſtore occupied by Mr. Benjamin Lewis, in Market-ſtreet, between Tripolet's alley and Gay-ſtreet, which, in a very ſhort time, communicated to the adjoining houſes of Mr. Myers, Mr. Bull, Mr. Sweeny, and Mr. Diffenderffer, which with the greateſt part of their valuable contents were totally conſumed—the rapidity and violence with which the flames ſpread, had at firſt a very threatening appearance, but by the ſpirited exertions of the inhabitants it was extinguiſhed in about three hours.

The damage ſuſtained is very conſiderable, at the loweſt computation is upwards of 10,000 pounds.

March 25.

Upwards of 50 French and American veſſels ſailed from this port yeſterday afternoon, to join the convoy now waiting at Annapolis and Norfolk, under whoſe protection they are ſhortly to ſail for different ports in France.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24

Extract of a letter from his Excellency Major General Anthony Wayne, to his Excellency Major General Charles Scott, dated Head Quarters, Greenville, Feb. 10, 1794

"The hoſtile Indians ſent in a flag ſome time ſince propoſing a ceſſation of arms, and requeſting me to appoint the time and place for holding a general treaty.

"I agreed to a ceſſation for 30 days and then to appoint the time and place for holding a general treaty, on condition that they would ſurrender up all and every of the American priſoners in their poſſeſſion to the officers commanding at Fort-Recovery, on or before the 11th inſtant.

"Whether the enemy were influenced by a ſerious wiſh for peace, or whether this overture was an inſidious manœuvre, to gain time to procure their proviſions, and to remove their women and children to a place of more ſecurity, time will ſoon determine.

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A gentleman in Jamaica writes his correſpondent in this city, that they are fitting up a *Priſon ſhip* for the Americans—and that upon their arrival they are ſtripped of every thing, even their neceſſary clothing.

The COMMITTEE, *to whom was referred to report the Means of rendering the Force of the United States more efficient; after mature and deliberate Conſideration, have unanimouſly agreed to report to the Houſe the following Reſolutions, as proper to be adopted:*

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Reſolved, That an additional corps of artillery, not to exceed 800 men, officers included, and alſo including one chief, and four aſſiſtant engineers, ought to be raiſed for garriſoning the fortifications, which are or may be erected, for the defence of the ſea-coaſts.

Reſolved, That the Preſident be authorized and empowered to call on the Executives of the ſeveral States, to take effectual meaſures, as ſoon as may be, to organize and hold in readineſs to march, at a moment's warning, eighty thouſand effective militia (officers included) to be apportioned to the States reſpectively, in proportion to the whole number of white inhabitants—that is to ſay,

To the State of Georgia,	1333
South-Carolina,	3550
North-Carolina,	7331
Kentucky,	1532
Virginia,	11 377
Maryland,	5418
Delaware,	1256
Pennſylvania,	10 768
New Jerſey,	4318
New York,	7971
Vermont,	2139
Connecticut,	5081
Rhode Iſland,	1627
Maſſachuſetts,	11,885
New Hampſhire,	3544
	80,000

Which detachment of militia ſhall be officered, out of the preſent militia officers, or others, at the option and diſcretion of the conſtitutional authority of the ſtates, reſpectively.

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Reſolved, That proviſion ought to be made by law for organizing and raiſing a military force, under the authority of the government of the United States, to conſiſt of rank and file with the proper officers to ſerve for the term of years, or during a war which may break out between the United States and any foreign European power; and that the Preſident be authoriſed to take the meaſures neceſſary for raiſing the ſame: Provided that no ſuch meaſures be taken by the executive until war ſhall be actually commenced between the United States and ſome foreign European power.

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MR. Smith (S. C.) offered the following Reſolutions:

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Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill for carrying the foregoing reſolution into effect

The following, including the object contemplated by thoſe of Mr. Smith, were preſented by Mr. Dayton, and it was moved to go into committee of the whole, upon them, immediately. After ſome debate, the motion was carried, 51 members riſing in the affirmative.

Reſolved, That proviſion ought to be made by law, for the Sequeſtration of all the Debts due from the Citizens of the United States, to the Subjects of the King of Great-Britain.

Reſolved, That proviſion ought in like manner to be made for ſecuring the payment of all ſuch Debts into the Treaſury of the United States, there to be held as a pledge for the indemnification of ſuch of the Citizens of the ſaid States as ſhall have ſuffered from the ſhips of war, privateers, or from any perſon or deſcription of perſons acting under the commiſſion or authority of the Britiſh King, in contravention of the law of nations, and in violation of the rights of neutrality—The Houſe accordingly went into committee of the whole on theſe reſolutions, Mr. Sherborne in the chair.

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Alſo the bill for building and equipping a navy. A petition has been received by the Preſident, ſigned by upwards of one hundred of the moſt influential characters in the ſtate of Vermont, requeſting permiſſion to invade Canada, in which they aſſert that within five days after obtaining permiſſion, they will march with 20,000 men to beſiege Quebec,—That in caſe of failing of ſucceſs, they will aſk no indemnification; but if ſucceſsful, they will be content with taking the military ſtores of the Britiſh King, and all other property ſhall be reſigned to the United States.

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They write from Philadelphia, that the Engliſh, who attacked Port au Prince, have got a ſevere drubbing, which has obliged them to depart.

Upwards of 50 French and American veſſels, have ſailed from Philadelphia to join the convoy now waiting at Annapolis and Norfolk, under whoſe protection they are ſhortly to ſail for different ports in France.

Capt. Dougad McLachlan, from Gibraltar, informs, that between the 1ſt and 14th of February laſt, 19 Algerine cruiſers paſſed the Straits into the Atlantic ocean.

BENNINGTON, May 14.

The Rev. Doct. Samuel Peters, formerly of Hebron in Connecticut, is elected Biſhop of Vermont, in lieu of the Rev. Dr. St. Baſs, who does not accept.

The Convention of the Epiſcopal church met at Manchester the 26th ult. when the above meaſure was adopted.

NEW-LONDON, April 3.

We hear that a diſorder rages at New Haven, which appears to baffle the ſkill of the phyſicians; many die with it in 48 hours after they are attacked. The ſtudents of Yale College are all diſmiſſed in conſequence of the prevalence and mortality of the fever. Dudley Baldwin, Eq; of Greenfield, it is ſaid, having viſited his ſiſter, who was ſick with the fever in New Haven, caught the diſorder, and both dying, were buried in one grave.

of Landau, or by the entrance of the royal freebooters of Auſtria and Pruſſia into the territory of the Republic.

Art. 5. They ſhall tranſmit to the Convention the name of the citizen of Landau who ſaw his houſe burning without abandoning his poſt at the arſenal, and alſo the name of the ſoldier who cut off the head of the Pruſſian cannonier, and got poſſeſſion of the cannon.

Art. 9. The preſent decree ſhall be ſent by expreſs to the departments and to the armies of the Republic.

This decree was enacted amidſt ſhouts of appluuſe.

FREDERICKSBURG, March 20.

A gentleman immediately from Kentucky informs, that the expedition intended againſt New-Orleans, under Gen. Clark, had been ſtopped by the authority of Kentuckey.

BALTIMORE, March 22.

Laſt night between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock a fire broke out in the ſtore occupied by Mr. Benjamin Lewis, in Market-ſtreet, between Tripolet's alley and Gay-ſtreet, which, in a very ſhort time, communicated to the adjoining houſes of Mr. Myers, Mr. Bull, Mr. Sweeny, and Mr. Diffenderffer, which with the greateſt part of their valuable contents were totally conſumed—the rapidity and violence with which the flames ſpread, had at firſt a very threatening appearance, but by the ſpirited exertions of the inhabitants it was extinguiſhed in about three hours.

The damage ſuſtained is very conſiderable, at the loweſt computation is upwards of 10,000 pounds.

March 25.

Upwards of 50 French and American veſſels ſailed from this port yeſterday afternoon, to join the convoy now waiting at Annapolis and Norfolk, under whoſe protection they are ſhortly to ſail for different ports in France.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24

Extract of a letter from his Excellency Major General Anthony Wayne, to his Excellency Major General Charles Scott, dated Head Quarters, Greenville, Feb. 10, 1794

"The hoſtile Indians ſent in a flag ſome time ſince propoſing a ceſſation of arms, and requeſting me to appoint the time and place for holding a general treaty.

"I agreed to a ceſſation for 30 days and then to appoint the time and place for holding a general treaty, on condition that they would ſurrender up all and every of the American priſoners in their poſſeſſion to the officers commanding at Fort-Recovery, on or before the 11th inſtant.

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They write from Philadelphia, that the Engliſh, who attacked Port au Prince, have got a ſevere drubbing, which has obliged them to depart.

Upwards of 50 French and American veſſels, have ſailed from Philadelphia to join the convoy now waiting at Annapolis and Norfolk, under whoſe protection they are ſhortly to ſail for different ports in France.

Capt. Daugad M'Lachlan, from Gibraltar, informs, that between the 1ſt and 14th of February laſt, 19 Algerine cruiſers paſſed the Straits into the Atlantic ocean.

BENNINGTON, May 14.

The Rev. Doct. Samuel Peters, formerly of Hebron, in Connecticut, is elected Biſhop of Vermont, in lieu of the Rev. Doct. Baſs, who does not accept.

The Convention of the Epiſcopal church met at Manchester the 26th ult. when the above meaſure was adopted.

NEW-LONDON, April 3.

We hear that a diſorder rages at New Haven, which appears to baffle the ſkill of the phyſicians; many die with it in 48 hours after they are attacked. The ſtudents of Yale-College are all diſmiſſed in conſequence of the prevalence and mortality of the fever. Dudley Baldwin, Eſq; of Greenfield, it is ſaid, having viſited his ſiſter, who was ſick with the fever in New Haven, caught the diſorder, and both dying, were buried in one grave.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

No. II.

"There are (I ſcarce can think it) but I'm *told*
"There are, to whom my Satire ſeems too *bold*."

THE perſons who can be pointedly diſpleaſed with the obſervations in my laſt, are not ſuch whoſe good will I have ever ſtudied or wiſhed to conciliate.—I glory in the deſpite of men, who in their curſes unite me with my country and all honeſt men—The ſentiments I have written I have alſo ſpoken, and pray God I may never be induced by hope of reward or fear of puniſhment, to contradict them.

But from thoſe general obſervations I have made, it is with pleaſure I remark, that there are ſome exceptions. Many of thoſe who in the laſt war were oppoſed to their country, have ſince declared that the caſe is altered; that they were then in favour of the powers that were, and from that reaſon ſuppoſed themſelves juſtified; that their opinions are changed with the change of circumſtances, and if theſe States ſhould be involved in war with Great Britain or any other nation, they will be as ready as any, to take arms in defence of their country. While I am more inclined to admit their defence for their conduct in the laſt war, as an *apology*, than allow it the weight of an *excuſe*; I am freely diſpoſed to receive their proffer of friendſhip, and doubt not it will be cordially received by their country; who, while ſhe will caſt an eternal oblivion over their paſt offences, will ſhelter them with the broad arms of her friendſhip, from the malice of thoſe who chooſe to add to the guilt of their former iniquities, by the commiſſion of a ſecond and more aggravated crime. But the number of thoſe, who thus ſhew that they are not devoid of every political and ſocial virtue, is not ſo great as is by ſome imagined. Some indeed I have heard ſay, that they will believe all men to be friends of their country till they ſhall give convincing proofs of the contrary. Tho' the philanthrophy of ſuch cannot be too much admired, I do not repine that the Author of my exiſtence, has beſtowed upon me, ſome ſhare of jealouſy and ſuſpicion—The Tories have already given proofs of their enmity to the country, I am therefore inclined to believe them ſtill to retain it, till they ſhall give ſome convincing proofs of having changed their ſentiments—At any rate, let us not in a time of peace, place characters whom we have reaſon to ſuſpect, in ſtations where they may have the power of injuring us in a time of war. For what other motive can influence men who are enemies of the nation, to crowd themſelves into offices, where they muſt often aſſiſt *(nominally)* in promoting the welfare of the country, but a hope that one day they may have an opportunity of performing ſome ſervice for their *darling Britain*. And this is a buſineſs which works in a circle. The Tories unite in electing their comrades to offices, where they will have an opportunity of palming upon us, more *volunteers* from the wilds of Nova-Scotia, who in return will ſtrengthen this band of brothers, of *undistinguishable brothers*. Thus like aſſaſſins into a ſenate-houſe, they are imperceptibly introduced among us, and "*in a day when we look not for it, and in an hour that we are not aware of*," the ſecret weapons of malice, now concealed under the feigned garbs of honeſt men, will be drawn forth, and the fatal ſtroke aimed at the very exiſtence of the nation—For believe me, nothing which is not too atrocious to be committed by an Arnold or a Trogolph, is horrid enough to ſtartle the conſciences of theſe *Traitors*—The hedious malice of thoſe who continue to feel and profeſs a partiality to the Britiſh nation in diſparagement of their own, and who we have juſt reaſon to believe would continue that partiality, and carry it into action if opportunity were allowed, in caſe of a war between the two nations, cannot be better compared than to that of the infernal ſpirit, who when baffled in his ſacreligious attempts againſt the Throne of Heaven, and deprived of that happineſs which he was not contented to participate, wreaked his vengeance upon helpleſs man, and by invading *his* innocence, involved him in a ruin which could not alleviate his *own* ſufferings.

Policy ſhould induce theſe men to hide ſentiments which are calculated to excite alarm and juſt indignation—but their paſſions are ſtronger than their underſtandings, and we are preſerved from being lull'd into perhaps a *fatal* ſecurity, by the ill grace with which they bear their diſappointments of the triumph of Great Britain, and of preying upon the property of proſcribed patriots. Yes, my countrymen, had the arms of Britain been victorious, thoſe brave men who aſſiſted in the cabinet, and in the field, in defending your liberties, would have been conſigned to the executioner, their wives and children to beggary and ſlavery, and their property confiſcated, to glut the rapacity of thoſe, who had aſſiſted or favoured the unnatural conqueſt. Your towns would have been filled with garriſons, ſupported by your labours. Theſe men, whom you ſo aſſiduouſly place in offices, would then alſo have been in offices, and you would have paid them for oppreſſing you. That they were flattered with the expectation of enjoying your eſtates, witneſs the vicious degree of luxury they have contracted from habits of intimacy with the invaders of their country, and from the expectation that it would be in future ſupported by incomes, which thank Heaven! are now expended in the enjoyment of ſocial happineſs, in the education of our children, and in ſupport of a free government.

Once more, then, I call upon you, with every motive which can be urged by indignation for your wrongs, or compaſſion for thoſe of others, to remove all poſſibility of their being renewed or increaſed by thoſe who wait only for the opportunity. And again, I ſay, let us not content ourſelves with a removal of thoſe who ſtand in the moſt *conſpicuous light*, but let us extend the remedy to *every caſe*, and purge the offices of town and ſtate of theſe pernicious and deſtructive vermin.

DECIUS.

BOSTON, April 2.

From Cape-Ann, April 1.

"Yeſterday arrived here a veſſel from St. Vincents, in 13 days paſſage; ſhe confirms the agreeable intelligence, that the new orders had arrived there from England, not to moleſt any American veſſels; and all proteſtes were to ceaſe againſt thoſe already taken. This veſſel ſpoke with a droger from Grenada, which confirmed the ſame news. Before the veſſel ſailed from St. Vincents, intelligence had been received from Martinico, that the Engliſh forces had attacked Fort Republic, and had been repulſed, with the loſs of ſeven hundred men."

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It is reported, that a veſſel has arrived at Marblehead, from Bilboa, the Captain of which was informed there, by Mr. Gardequi, that the King of Pruſſia had withdrawn his forces from the Combined Armies, in conſequence of the non payment of a ſubſidy which he had demanded.

Extract of a letter, dated Bourdeaux, Jan. 4, 1794.

"The National Repreſentatives have given 30,000 livres,* to be diſtributed among the American maſters; and I hear that to-morrow, they are to give 100,000 livres more for the ſame purpoſe.

E. DREW.

* *About* 100 *dollars for each ſhip.*

Counterfeit 5 Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and 20 Dollar Bills of the Bank of North-America, are in Circulation.

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The joint Houſes of Legiſlature of Pennſylvania have choſen JAMES ROSS, Senator in the Congreſs of the United States, in the Room of Albert Gallatin.

M. Bellegarde, a General of Colour, in the Service of the French Republic, arrived here on Saturday Evening, with his Suite. He had a Command at Martinico, and ſurrendered by Capitulation to the Britiſh. Agreeably to the Terms of Capitulation, he was ſent to Boſton, and is now on his Way to Philadelphia.

On Sunday Evening arrived here the Schooner Polly, Capt. Samuel Jeffers, in 26 Days from Cape Francois. Soon after Capt. Jeffers left the above Port, he was captured by a Bermudian piratical Privateer, who took out all his Hands, leaving only himſelf and Mate, and put on board of him a Prize-Maſter, two Blacks, and a white Boy, with Orders to carry his Veſſel to Bermuda.—When they had got near that Iſland, Captain Jeffers (who had previous to his ſailing from the Cape furniſhed himſelf with a Pair of Piſtols, &c. which he ſecreted) took a favourable Opportunity, when the two Blacks were below, of preſenting One of his Piſtols to the Prize-Maſter's Head, as he was ſitting on Deck, and deſiring him to be ſilent and to make no Reſiſtance while he (Capt. Jeffers) ſecured him in Irons, otherwiſe he muſt take the Contents of his Piſtol through his Head, which he thought moſt prudent to comply with.—Capt. Jeffers then, with the Aſſiſtance of his Mate, put the others in Irons—and after being about 14 Days at Sea, arrived here, as above.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, April 7.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Apollo, Cahoons,	Philadelphia
—— Nancy, Green,	Norfolk
—— Nancy, Caſey,	St. Martins
—— Lucy, Negus,	Norfolk
—— Sally, Edwards,	Stonnington
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Becca, Bowen,	Waſhington
—— Lilly, Simmons,	Edenton
—— Betty, Clarke,	Nantucket
—— Friendſhip, Peterſon,	Philadelphia
—— Peggy, Bliſs,	New-York
—— Sally, Arlin,	Ditto
—— Sally, Eſleeck,	Ditto
—— Sulanna, Orriſbe,	Ditto
—— Nancy, Reynolds,	Ditto
—— William, Anderſon,	Ditto
—— Apollo, Seabury,	Ditto
Schooner Sea Flower, Arnold,	Norfolk
Ship Thomas Chaſkey, Thurſton,	Ditto

Department of State,

March 21, 1794.

HAVING received an inſtruction from the Preſident of the United States to prepare, in purſuance of my letter to him of the ſecond day of March, 1794, ſtatements and repreſentations on the ſeveral caſes of vexation and ſpoliation of our commerce; I muſt requeſt all perſons intereſted, to whom it may be convenient, to call upon me in the city of Philadelphia; in order that I may arrange with them the proofs and papers neceſſary on the occaſion. Thoſe to whom it may be inconvenient, from the diſtance of their reſidence to call upon me, will receive thro' the mail, information of ſuch things, as they may be deficient in their reſpective claims.

EDM. RANDOLPH.

TAKE NOTICE.

The CO-PARTNERSHIP of

THOMAS GREEN and SON,

being by mutual Conſent diſſolved,

NOTICE is hereby given, That all thoſe who have Accounts open with them, are requeſted immediately to bring them in for Settlement.—And all thoſe who are indebted to them, by Bond, Note or Book Account, are earneſtly requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment.——Such as are not diſcharged ſoon, they will be obliged to put in Suit—eſpecially thoſe of long Standing.

Newport, March 22, 1794.

TO LET,

A Convenient HOUSE (and the Rents appropriated to Repairs) adjoining, Weſterly, the Houſe occupied by Mr. PHILIP ROBINSON, with a Yard, Water, &c. and Poſſeſſion given this Month.—Inquire of

EDWARD HAZARD.

Newport, April 5, 1794.

PROPOSAL OF

BARBER & SOUTHWICK

FOR PRINTING (BY SUBSCRIPTION)

An INTRODUCTION to the RIGHT UNDERSTANDING of the

Oracles of GOD.

By JOHN BROWN, *Miniſter of the Goſpel, and Profeſſor of Divinity, at Haddington.*

CONDITIONS:

I. It ſhall be printed with a neat type.

II. It will be compriſed in a duodecimo volume of about 260 pages, on demy paper of a ſuitable quality.

III. The price to ſubſcribers will be *five ſhillings* neatly bound and lettered.

IV. No pay will be required until the delivery of the books.

V. Thoſe who ſubſcribe, or procure ſubſcribers, for *ſix* copies ſhall have a *ſeventh* gratis, and the uſual allowance to printers and bookſellers.

VI. It ſhall be put to preſs as ſoon as a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers are procured to defray the expence of publication, and finiſhed with expedition.

To the PUBLIC.

THE work, which the above propoſal offers to you, merits an attentive peruſal. It contains ſubjects highly intereſting, executed with ability and judgment. From it the humble, inquiring Chriſtian may receive information on ſeveral topics otherwiſe beyond his reach. He need not the man of learning bluſh while he owns himſelf indebted to this judicious compilation. Within the compaſs of a few pages we receive the ſubſtance of what men, the moſt celebrated in ancient and modern times for hiſtorical knowledge and ſcriptural reſearch, have written on theſe ſubjects. Thoſe who are acquainted with ſtudies of this kind will trace the author's ſteps through many ponderous folios. He does not, however, load his margin with references to the ſource from which he draws his information. This to the perſons for whom he chiefly deſigns his labours would be cumberſome and uſeleſs. Inſtead of this he adds a valuable collection or thoſe texts of ſcripture which ſupport and confirm his own concluſions, and to which thoſe of his predeceſſors, muſt be ultimately referred. By this method he places his evidences equally within the reach of the learned and the illiterate.

The work is divided into FIVE CHAPTERS. In the FIRST we are preſented with a collection of the ſtrongeſt arguments in ſupport of the Divine Authority of revelation. The SECOND contains a large collection of excellent rules for a profitable peruſal of the ſcriptures. The Jewiſh laws, ceremonies and types with their ſignification and uſe in the ancient church and their reference to the perſon and goſpel of Chriſt are beautifully illuſtrated in the THIRD chapter. The FOURTH delivers a ſketch of the geography and hiſtory of thoſe ancient nations recorded in ſcripture, together with the hiſtory of the church from the commencement to the conſummation of ALL THINGS. The LAST chapter exhibits a new and well digeſted table of chronology, adapted to the hiſtorical ſketch in the preceding chapter.

Such is the nature and the execution of the work which you are now ſolicited to encourage: A work replete with inſtruction, and which not only deſerves but has received the approbation of the public for ſeveral years. At the requeſt of the publiſhers we cheerfully recommend this treatiſe to all thoſe with whom our recommendation may have any influence; While at the ſame time we rejoice at having this opportunity of announcing its publication in this part of our country.

JOHN M'DONALD,
Paſtor of the Preſbyterian Church, Albany.
JOHN BASSET,
Paſtor of the Reformed Proteſtant Dutch Church, Albany.

ALBANY, *Auguſt*, 1793.

To the CITIZENS of NEWPORT.

This work, for the publication of which the above propoſal was iſſued, *is now completed*—and will be ready for delivery to ſubſcribers, in Newport, by the 25th of April, next enſuing.—Thoſe gentlemen, therefore, who are diſpoſed to promote the liberal Arts, are reſpectfully invited to leave their names, as Subſcribers, to a work of ſuch *acknowledged utility*, with Mr. JACOB RICHARDSON, in Thames-Street; with the Printer of the Newport Mercury, or any other perſon who is empowered to receive Subſcribers, by the Public's devoted Servants,

The PUBLISHERS.

Albany, March 15, 1794.

THE Subſcribers being appointed by the Honorable Town-Council of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors againſt the Eſtate of JOSEPH CARD, late of ſaid Newport, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Five Months long being allowed for that Purpoſe, do hereby notify all Perſons having any juſt Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, that they exhibit the ſame to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the aboveſaid Time.

ELISHA LAWTON,
SAMUEL VINSON.

Newport, April 7, 1794.

Chriſt. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE

BEST Peterſburg clean
HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON
of the firſt Quality.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

No. II.

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The joint Houſes of Legiſlature of Pennſylvania have choſen JAMES ROSS, Senator in the Congreſs of the United States, in the Room of Albert Gallatin.

M. Bellegarde, a General of Colour, in the Service of the French Republic, arrived here on Saturday Evening, with his Suite. He had a Command at Martinico, and ſurrendered by Capitulation to the Britiſh. Agreeably to the Terms of Capitulation, he was ſent to Boſton, and is now on his Way to Philadelphia.

On Sunday Evening arrived here the Schooner Polly, Capt. Samuel Jeffers, in 26 Days from Cape Francois. Soon after Capt. Jeffers left the above Port, he was captured by a Bermudian piratical Privateer, who took out all his Hands, leaving only himſelf and Mate, and put on board of him a Prize-Maſter, two Blacks, and a white Boy, with Orders to carry his Veſſel to Bermuda.—When they had got near that Iſland, Captain Jeffers (who had previous to his ſailing from the Cape furniſhed himſelf with a Pair of Piſtols, &c. which he ſecreted) took a favourable Opportunity, when the two Blacks were below, of preſenting One of his Piſtols to the Prize-Maſter's Head, as he was ſitting on Deck, and deſiring him to be ſilent and to make no Reſiſtance while he (Capt. Jeffers) ſecured him in Irons, otherwiſe he muſt take the Contents of his Piſtol through his Head, which he thought moſt prudent to comply with.—Capt. Jeffers then, with the Aſſiſtance of his Mate, put the others in Irons—and after being about 14 Days at Sea, arrived here, as above.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, April 7.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Apollo, Cahoone,	Philadelphia
—— Nancy, Greeo,	Norfolk
—— Nancy, Caſey,	St. Martins
—— Lilly, Negus,	Norfolk
—— Sally, Edwards,	Stonnington
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Becca, Bowen.	Waſhington
—— Lilly, Simmons.	Edenton
—— Betty, Clarke,	Nantucket
—— Friendſhip, Peterſon,	Philadelphia
—— Peggy, Bliſs,	New-York
—— Sally, Allin,	Ditto
—— Sally, Eſleeck,	Ditto
—— Suſanna, Ormſbe,	Ditto
—— Nancy, Reynolds,	Ditto
—— William, Anderſon,	Ditto
—— Apollo, Seabury,	Ditto
Schooner Sea Flower, Arnold,	Norfolk
Ship Thomas Chalkey, Thurſton,	Ditto

Department of State,

March 21, 1794.

HAVING received an inſtruction from the Preſident of the United States to prepare, in purſuance of my letter to him of the ſecond day of March, 1794, ſtatements and repreſentations on the ſeveral caſes of vexation and ſpoliation of our commerce; I muſt requeſt all perſons intereſted, to whom it may be convenient, to call upon me in the city of Philadelphia; in order that I may arrange with them the proofs and papers neceſſary on the occaſion. Thoſe to whom it may be inconvenient, from the diſtance of their reſidence to call upon me, will receive thro' the mail, information of ſuch things, as they may be deficient in their reſpective claims.

EDM. RANDOLPH.

TAKE NOTICE.

The CO-PARTNERSHIP of
THOMAS GREEN and SON,
being by mutual Conſent diſſolved,

NOTICE is hereby given, That all thoſe who have Accounts open with them, are requeſted immediately to bring them in for Settlement.—And all thoſe who are indebted to them, by Bond, Note or Book Account, are earneſtly requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment.——Such as are not diſcharged ſoon, they will be obliged to put in Suit—eſpecially thoſe of long Standing.

Newport, March 22, 1794.

TO LET,

A Convenient HOUSE (and the Rents appropriated to Repairs) adjoining, Wederly, the Houſe occupied by Mr. PHILIP ROBINSON, with a Yard, Water, &c. and Poſſeſſion given this Month.—Inquire of

EDWARD HAZARD.

Newport, April 5, 1794.

PROPOSAL OF
BARBER & SOUTHWICK,
FOR PRINTING (BY SUBSCRIPTION)
An INTRODUCTION to the RIGHT UNDERSTANDING of the
Oracles of GOD.

By JOHN BROWN, *Miniſter of the Goſpel, and Profeſſor of Divinity, at Haddington.*

CONDITIONS:

I. It ſhall be printed with a neat type.

II. It will be compriſed in a duodecimo volume of about 260 pages, on demy paper of a ſuitable quality.

III. The price to ſubſcribers will be *five ſhillings*, neatly bound and lettered.

IV. No pay will be required until the delivery of the books.

V. Thoſe who ſubſcribe, or procure ſubſcribers, for *ſix* copies ſhall have a *ſeventh* gratis, and the uſual allowance to printers and bookſellers.

VI. It ſhall be put to preſs as ſoon as a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers are procured to defray the expence of publication, and finiſhed with expedition.

To the PUBLIC.

THE work, which the above propoſal offers to you, merits an attentive peruſal. It contains ſubjects highly intereſting, executed with ability and judgment. From it the humble, inquiring Chriſtian may receive information on ſeveral topics otherwiſe beyond his reach; nor need the man of learning bluſh while he owns himſelf indebted to this judicious compilation. Within the compaſs of a few pages we receive the ſubſtance of what men, the moſt celebrated in ancient and modern times for hiſtorical knowledge and ſcriptural reſearch have written on theſe ſubjects. Thoſe who are acquainted with ſtudies of this kind will trace the author's ſteps through many ponderous folios. He does not, however, load his margin with references to the ſources from which he draws his information. This to the perſons for whom he chiefly deſigns his labours would be cumberſome and uſeleſs. Inſtead of this he adds a valuable collection or thoſe texts of ſcripture which ſupport and confirm his own concluſions, and to which thoſe of his predeceſſors, muſt be ultimately referred. By this method he places his evidences equally within the reach of the learned and the illiterate.

The work is divided into FIVE CHAPTERS. In the FIRST we are preſented with a collection of the ſtrongeſt arguments in ſupport of the Divine Authority of revelation. The SECOND contains a large collection of excellent rules for a profitable peruſal of the ſcriptures. The Jewiſh laws, ceremonies and types, with their ſignification and uſe in the ancient church, and their reference to the perſon and goſpel of Chriſt are beautifully illuſtrated in the THIRD chapter. The FOURTH delivers a ſketch of the geography and hiſtory of thoſe ancient nations recorded in ſcripture, together with the hiſtory of the church from the commencement to the conſummation of ALL THINGS. The LAST chapter exhibits a new and well digeſted table of chronology, adapted to the hiſtorical ſketch in the preceding chapter.

Such is the nature and the execution of the work which you are now ſolicited to encourage: A work replete with inſtruction, and which not only deſerves, but has received the approbation of the public for ſeveral years. At the requeſt of the publiſhers we cheerfully recommend this treatiſe to all thoſe with whom our recommedation may have any influence; While at the ſame time we rejoice at having this opportunity of announcing its publication in this part of our country.

JOHN M'DONALD,
Paſtor of the Preſbyterian Church, Albany.
JOHN BASSET,
Paſtor of the Reformed Proteſtant Dutch Church, Albany.

ALBANY, *auguſt*, 1793.

To the CITIZENS of NEWPORT.

This work, for the publication of which the above propoſal was iſſued, *is now completed*—and will be ready for delivery to ſubſcribers, in Newport, by the 25th of April, next enſuing.—Thoſe gentlemen, therefore, who are diſpoſed to promote the liberal Arts, are reſpectfully invited to leave their names, as Subſcribers, to a work of ſuch *acknowledged utility*, with Mr. JACOB RICHARDSON, in Thames-Street; with the Printer of the Newport Mercury, or any other perſon who is empowered to receive Subſcribers, by the Public's devoted Servants,

The PUBLISHERS.

Albany, March 15, 1794.

THE Subſcribers being appointed by the Honorable Town-Council of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors againſt the Eſtate of JOSEPH CARD, late of ſaid Newport, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Five Months longer being allowed for that Purpoſe, do hereby notify all Perſons having any juſt Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, that they exhibit the ſame to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the aboveſaid Time.

ELISHA LAWTON,
SAMUEL VINSON.

Newport, April 7, 1794.

Chriſt. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Peterſburg clean
HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the firſt Quality.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. BARBER,

I think it high Time to rally the MALE *Sex, for their Inconſtancy to the* FEMALES.——*As of late they have cenſured preſſly on our Sex.* CLEORA.

IN walking through our public Street,
The Ladies in Cluſters we do meet,
And by the pleaſing Moon we roam,
To walk with us they dare'n preſume.

Virtue in us does Awe inſpire,
And 'tis no Wonder they retire:
For thoſe that are of vicious Minds,
Their Inclination often binds.

'Tis not deem'd, or call'd a Vice,
To be poſſeſs'd of Knowledge;
It does betray a little Mind,
Uncultivated, not refin'd.

To meet in Clubs, and ſpend their Time
In idle chat, it is a Crime.
To talk of Females, here, and there,
Who has prov'd falſe, and who ſincere.

I've heard it argu'd in Debate,
Which Sex does harbour moſt deceit;
Daily Experience ports out Man,
To ſhe all the Deceit he can.

If any one preſents his Heart,
Reflection cauſes inward Smart:
For if 'tis not return'd again,
We're ſure to meet with his Diſdain.

If they're defeated in their Choice,
Reſentment all their Mind employs;
For fear that any one ſhould ſay,
They are refus'd, and turn'd away.

They're all Attention, when they woo,
They make us think their Friendſhip true:
'Tis real Friendſhip I approve,
Which is combin'd in virtuous Love.

I do not cenſure all Mankind;
But ſome in every Place will find,
This is their Character complete—
Beware young Men of this Deceit!

CHARLESTON, March 4.

From the Columbian Herald, of Yeſterday.

As the Editors of a FREE PRESS, we are induced to give publicity to the following lawyer's letter, juſt received, in order that an impartial public may judge, whether the unwarrantable ſtrides, made by a foreign Agent, to ſuppreſs this Palladium of Liberty, is congenial with our free and happy conſtitution.

SIR, Feb. 24, 1794.

"The French Conſul, citizen M. A B Mangourit, has deſired me to commence an action againſt you, as Printer, for the publication of a piece in your Gazette, of the 5th of December, containing ſome ſlanderous defamatory expreſſions. This action may be avoided, by giving up the author of the piece. If you ſhould not be diſpoſed to do ſo, I will thank you to let me know to what gentleman of the law I ſhould ſend the writ, to appear for you. "I am, Sir,

"Your obedient humble ſervant.

THOMAS LEE.

"Major T. B Bowen."

The cauſes which brought about the late glorious Revolution, to which, under Heaven, we ſtand indebted for our freedom and independence, render us jealous of every foreign attempt to intrench, not only the political but the natural Rights of Men.——The *Liberty of the Preſs* has hitherto been conſidered as the principal guardian of our rights, as well as the protector of our excellent and happy conſtitution. Private characters ought ever to be held ſacred; not public meaſures, and public men, are fairly for objects of political diſquiſition.—Whenever the preſs degenerates into licentiouſneſs, it belongs only to the government of a country to check its progreſs. If the emiſſaries, or clandeſtine agents, of any foreign power whatever, are ſuffered to dictate what is, or what are not, to be the ſubjects of public diſcuſſion, the *Liberty of the Preſs*, may be talked of as a bleſſing, we once conceived ourſelves in the enjoyment of, but it becomes virtually and literally a non-entity.

BALTIMORE, March 22.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman in St. Euſtatia, to his brother in this town, dated March 2.

"Capt. Jones of the ſhip merchant, owned in Portland, who put into this port in diſtreſs, from Bourdeaux, informs me, that previous to his ſailing from thence (which was 25 January) 12,000 Pruſſian troops had come over to the French. This I believe as a fact, as a gentleman who came a paſſenger in the above veſſel told me, that he ſaw 500 of them marching to the interior parts of the Republic—From every information that I can collect, I have not a doubt but that the Britiſh Admiralty Courts, in the Weſt-Indies, have private inſtructions relative to the condemnation of American veſſels, differing from the proclamation which they affect to decide by."

NEW-YORK, March 27.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in the frigate la Charante, lying at Norfolk.

"We hear that three of our frigates, ſailed three days ago on a cruiſe near Cape Henry, have ſpoken the Huſſar an Engliſh 32 gun frigate, with ſome merchantmen.

THEATRE.

MR. HARPER reſpectfully informs the Inhabitants of Newport and its Vicinity, that the THEATRE (being fitted up in a very handſome Stile) will be opened on MONDAY the 21ſt Inſtant, with a COMEDY and FARCE.——Particulars of which will be expreſſed, in a future Paper.

Newport, April 1, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

At the POST OFFICE,

AN Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

He has juſt received, and has for SALE,

The celebrated Dr. MOORE's late Journal in France.

The Rhode-Iſland ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1794—By ELISHA THORNTON.
And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LAW's HARMONY, COMPLETE,
For SINGING SCHOOLS.

The Ladies new Memorandum Book for 1794, containing a Variety of uſeful and pleaſing Matter.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS, for Rooms.—An Aſſortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Cloaks, Men's fur'd GLOVES, &c.—New RAISINS, MUSTARD, SALT PETRE, and NUTMEGS.——An Aſſortment of IRON hollow WARE, conſiſting of Cart and Waggon BOXES—Tea Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Spiders, Dogs, Baſons, Pots, Kettles, &c.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and ſoft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Caſh for rough and tried TALLOW.

He alſo takes HAY in, to Screw.

Anthony Dixon

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Holland Powder, in Quarter-Caſks.
Fayal Wines, in Pipes.
Redwood, Copperas, and Allum, by the Hundred.
Window-Glaſs, 9 by 7, by the Box.

ALSO,

A Conſignment of 60 Barrels of Alexandria ſuperfine Flour, and 5 Tons of Ruſſia *half* clean Hemp.

FOR SALE,

About Ten Acres of excellent Land, at the South End of the Town of Newport, Part of the Eſtate of John Taylor, deceaſed, to be divided in Lots, as ſhall beſt ſuit the Purchaſers. For Terms, apply as above.

Newport, Feb. 3, 1794.

THE Subſcribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council, of Middletown, Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the ſeveral Claims againſt the Eſtate of WALTER CLARKE, late of ſaid Town, Weaver, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent: Notice is hereby given, to all Perſons who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims to either of us in the Town aforeſaid, on or before the 17th Day of Auguſt next; being the Time allowed by ſaid Council, for aſcertaining and ſettling the Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate.

DANIEL GOULD,
JAMES CHASE.

Middletown, Feb. 17, 1794.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Eſquires, Adminiſtrators to the perſonal Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Eſq; deceaſed, have repreſented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Eſtate of the ſaid late Godfrey Malbone, deceaſed, is inſolvent: Wherefore, the ſaid Town Council hath appointed us, the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners, to examine the ſeveral Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, in order that the Adminiſtrators may know what Part of the real Eſtate, late belonging to the Deceaſed, will be neceſſary to be diſpoſed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Perſons, who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforeſaid, on or before the ſecond Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by ſaid Town Council, for aſcertaining and ſettling the ſeveral Demands on ſaid Eſtate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE aforeſaid, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY, JOHN MALBONE, } Adminiſtrators

State of Rhode-Iſland, Newport, December 2, 1793.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

HAVE FOR SALE,

FINE and Superfine Flour, Brandy, Geneva, Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Bohea Tea by the Cheſt, Half and Quarter Cheſts; Franklin and cloſe Stoves, Bar-Iron, Share-Moulds, Salt, Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, &c. &c. as uſual, cheap for ready Caſh.

For SALE,

THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Eſtate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceaſed, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON.—For Terms, apply to the Subſcribers;—who once more requeſt all Perſons, having Accounts open with ſaid HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and thoſe who are any ways indebted to his Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subſcribers, Executors of his laſt will and Teſtament.

BENJAMIN PABODIE,
SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, March 24, 1794.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, September 16, 1793.

FLAX.

WANTED,

For the DUCK MANUFACTORY *in this Town,*

A QUANTITY of long, well dreſſed FLAX, for which Caſh, and a good Price, will be given.—Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, January 27, 1794.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers, Executors to the Will of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, having continued ſince Auguſt laſt their Advertiſement in this Paper requeſting all Perſons who have Demands againſt the Eſtate of ſaid Deceaſed, to call and receive Payment, and all thoſe indebted to diſcharge the Demands againſt them, which Notification, on the Part of the Debtor, hath been but in few Inſtances attended to.—As there is the moſt abſolute Neceſſity of compleating the Adjuſtment of ſaid Eſtate without Delay, all Perſons that are indebted are hereby notified, that the Demands againſt them will ſhortly be put in the Hands of an Attorney—Thoſe to whom ſaid Eſtate is indebted are again requeſted to apply for Payment.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS, } *Executors.*

Newport, January 20, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, immediately to come and ſettle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to ſettle and pay the Legacies:—And thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to preſent their Demands for Payment, to the Subſcribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

Exeter, March 17, 1794

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. BARBER,

I think it high Time to rally the MALE *Sex, for their Inconſtancy to the* FEMALES.——*As of late they have impoſed groſſly on our Sex.* CLEORA.

IN walking through our public Street,
The Lads in Cluſters we do meet,
Led by the pleaſing Moon we roam,
To walk with us they dare'n't preſume.

Virtue in us does Awe inſpire,
And 'tis no Wonder they retire:
For thoſe that are of vicious Minds,
Their Inclination often binds.

If 'tis not deem'd, or call'd a Vice,
To be poſſeſs'd of Cowardice;
It does betray a little Mind,
Uncultivated, not refin'd.

To meet in Clubs, and ſpend their Time
In idle chat, it is a Crime.
To talk of Females, here, and there,
Who has prov'd falſe, and who ſincere.

I've heard it argu'd in Debate,
Which Sex does harbour moſt deceit;
Daily Experience points out Man,
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If any one preſents his Heart,
Reflection cauſes inward Smart:
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We're ſure to meet with his Diſdain.

If they're defeated in their Choice,
Reſentment all their Mind employs;
For fear that any one ſhould ſay,
They are refus'd, and turn'd away.

They're all Attention, when they woo,
They make us think their Friendſhip true;
'Tis real Friendſhip I approve,
Which is combin'd in virtuous Love.

I do not cenſure all Mankind;
But ſome in every Place will find,
This is their Character complete—
Beware young Men of this Deceit!

CHARLESTON, March 4.

From the Columbian Herald, of Yeſterday.

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"Your obedient humble ſervant,

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"Major T. B. Bowen."

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Extract of a Letter from a gentleman in St. Euſtatia, to his brother in this town, dated March 2.

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"We hear that three of our frigates, ſailed three days ago on a cruiſe near Cape Henry, have captured the Huſſar an Engliſh 32 gun frigate, with ſome merchantmen.

THEATRE.

MR. HARPER reſpectfully informs the Inhabitants of Newport and its Vicinity, that the THEATRE (being fitted up in a very handſome Stile) will be opened on MONDAY the 21ſt Inſtant, with a COMEDY and FARCE.——Particulars of which will be expreſſed, in a future Paper.

Newport, April 1, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

At the POST OFFICE,

AN Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

He has juſt received, and has for SALE,

The celebrated Dr. MOORE's late Journal in France.

The Rhode-Iſland ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1794.—By ELISHA THORNTON.
And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LAW's HARMONY, COMPLETE,
For SINGING-SCHOOLS.

The Ladies new Memorandum Book for 1794, containing a Variety of uſeful and pleaſing Matter.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS, for Rooms.—An Aſſortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Cloaks, Men's furr'd GLOVES, &c.—New RAISINS, MUSTARD, SALT PETRE, and NUTMEGS.——An Aſſortment of IRON hollow WARE, conſiſting of Cart and Waggon BOXES—Tea Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Spiders, Dogs, Baſons, Potts, Kettles, &c.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD, *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and ſoft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Caſh for rough and tried TALLOW.

He alſo takes HAY in, to Screw.

Anthony Dixon

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Holland Powder, in Quarter-Caſks.
Fayal Wines, in Pipes.
Redwood, Copperas, and Allum, by the Hundred.
Window-Glaſs, 9 by 7, by the Box.

ALSO,

A Conſignment of 60 Barrels of Alexandria ſuperfine Flour, and 5 Tons of Ruſſia *half* clean Hemp.

FOR SALE,

About Ten Acres of excellent Land, at the South End of the Town of Newport, Part of the Eſtate of John Taylor, deceaſed, to be divided in Lots, as ſhall beſt ſuit the Purchaſers. For Terms, apply as above.

Newport, Feb. 3, 1794.

THE Subſcribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council, of Middletown, Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the ſeveral Claims againſt the Eſtate of WALTER CLARKE, late of ſaid Town, Weaver, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent: Notice is hereby given, to all Perſons who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims to either of us in the Town aforeſaid, on or before the 17th Day of Auguſt next; being the Time allowed by ſaid Council, for aſcertaining and ſettling the Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate.

DANIEL GOULD,
JAMES CHASE.

Middletown, Feb. 17, 1794.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Eſquires, Adminiſtrators to the perſonal Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Eſq; deceaſed, have repreſented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Eſtate of the ſaid late Godfrey Malbone, deceaſed, is inſolvent: Wherefore, the ſaid Town Council hath appointed us, the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners, to examine the ſeveral Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, in order that the Adminiſtrators may know what Part of the real Eſtate, late belonging to the Deceaſed, will be neceſſary to be diſpoſed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Perſons, who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforeſaid, on or before the ſecond Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by ſaid Town Council, for aſcertaining and ſettling the ſeveral Demands on ſaid Eſtate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE aboveſaid, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY, JOHN MALBONE, } Adminiſtrators

State of Rhode Iſland, Newport, December 2, 1793.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

HAVE FOR SALE,

FINE and Superfine Flour, Brandy, Geneva, Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Bohea Tea by the Cheſt, Half and Quarter Cheſts; Franklin and cloſe Stoves, Bar-Iron, Share-Moulds, Salt, Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, &c. &c. as uſual, cheap for ready Caſh.

For *SALE*,

THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Eſtate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceaſed, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON.—For Terms, apply to the Subſcribers;—who once more requeſt all Perſons, having Accounts open with ſaid HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and thoſe who are any ways indebted to his Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subſcribers, Executors of his laſt will and Teſtament.

BENJAMIN PABODIE,
SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, March 24, 1794.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and } BAR-IRON;
SWEDES,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, September 16, 1793.

FLAX.

WANTED,

For the DUCK MANUFACTORY *in this Town,*

A QUANTITY of long, well-dreſſed FLAX, for which Caſh, and a good Price, will be given.—Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, January 27, 1794.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers, Executors to the Will of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, having continued ſince Auguſt laſt their Advertiſement in this Paper requeſting all Perſons who have Demands againſt the Eſtate of ſaid Deceaſed, to call and receive Payment, and all thoſe indebted to diſcharge the Demands againſt them, which Notification, on the Part of the Debtor, hath been but in few Inſtances attended to.—As there is the moſt abſolute Neceſſity of compleating the Adjuſtment of ſaid Eſtate without Delay, all Perſons that are Indebted are hereby notified, that the Demands againſt them will ſhortly be put in the Hands of an Attorney—Thoſe to whom ſaid Eſtate is indebted are again requeſted to apply for Payment.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS, } *Executors.*

Newport, January 20, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, immediately to come and ſettle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to ſettle and pay the Legacies:—And thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to preſent their Demands for Payment, to the Subſcribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

Exeter, March 17, 1794.